

SMALL BATTLES DAILY

Skirmishes on Peninsula at Many Points.

SPARRING FOR PLANS

OUTPOST TROOPS CLASH WITH VARYING RESULTS.

Rumors of a Proposed Attack Upon Gen-San, Korea—Brigands Active Near Niuchwang.

TOKYO, June 4.—The commander of the Japanese forces south of the Yalu river telegraphed from Seoul today news of a series of fights north of Pu-Lan-Tien, about forty miles north of Port Adams, Liao-Tung peninsula, Monday, received from Japanese cavalry scouting in the vicinity of Chi-Chia-Tung.

It was learned that Cossacks had been located at Telissu and the Japanese thereupon dispatched infantry and cavalry, which defeated and pursued them. The Russian force consisted of three squadrons. At Chang-Chia-Tun this force was joined by two additional squadrons and the Japanese again attacked and defeated the Russians.

Five companies of infantry and a battery of horse artillery joined the Russians at Lung-Wang-Miao, where the Japanese attacked for the third time and the Russians fell back to Telissu, where the Japanese and Russian cavalry continued in contact Monday night.

THE SAIMATSA FIGHT.

Report Received at the War Office at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4, 3:20 p.m.—The war office has received news of a sharp fight twenty miles north of Saimatza, north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, June 1. In which eight Cossacks were killed and twenty-two wounded. The Japanese losses are not known.

Five companies of Gen. Rennenkampf's Cossacks discovered Japanese detachments at Fen-Chou-Ling pass, half way between Saimatza and Aludjan. The Cossacks dismounted and attacked on foot, but owing to the difficult nature of the ground and the strong defensive position held by the enemy and the latter's stubborn resistance the attack was not pressed and the Cossacks drew off.

No particular importance is attached at the war office to the appearance of this detachment of the enemy, it being believed that Gen. Kuroki is keeping his flank well protected in order to rid himself of the annoying eyes of the Cossacks.

The war office has received no fresh news from Liao-Tung.

Since the receipt of Gen. Stoessel's report the general staff has concluded that the Japanese losses in the fighting about Kin-Chow were greater than officially admitted. It is known that only the seriously wounded were included in that category. There are indications that both of the commanders are pursuing this plan, as the wounds made by the semi-caliber high-velocity bullets used in modern warfare, unless they reach a vital spot, heal quickly, and in a few weeks most of the wounded men are again ready for active service.

MUKDEN REPORTS UNALTERED CONDITIONS.

MUKDEN, June 4.—The situation in the war zone is not altered, and no news has been received here from Port Arthur.

The Cossacks were asked for a twelve day truce. Outside of the Japanese, no one else is to be causing great disturbance among the Japanese.

MAY ATTACK GEN-SAN, KOREA.

Preparations for Sending Women and Children to Mountains.

SEOUL, June 4, 4 p.m.—The commissioner of customs of Gen-San, Korea, wires that a Russian attack on that place is deemed imminent. He is making preparations to send the women and children to a mountain monastery, twenty miles distant.

A junk has reported that the Russians have landed field pieces at the river, near Ham-Hung, north of Gen-San, on Broughton bay, or the Gulf of Korea, at which place Cossack reinforcements are expected.

BRIGANDS BECOME BOLDER.

Activity Near Niuchwang Causes Comment Among Foreign Residents.

NIUCHWANG, June 4, morning.—The brigands in this vicinity are becoming bolder, after receiving one thousand Manlicher rifles. Their renewed activity is causing a discussion among the foreign residents on the coast as to the advisability of a protection for their lives and property during the interval which must elapse between the departure of the Russians and the entrance of the Japanese troops into Niuchwang.

A British gunboat is still lying at Hing-Wang-Tam, but the decision of the Washington authorities that the United States gunboats at Wilmington and Helena will summer at Canton is taken to mean that United States Consul Miller's recommendation made months ago has been unfavorably considered by the government.

Consul Miller's common sense diplomacy and his firm courageous attitude has done much to allay the fears of all the foreign residents here. The Chinese trust him implicitly.

Still the American and British residents, while of the opinion that his influence would prove of immense value in the event the bandits began raiding the town, between the Russians going and the Japanese coming in, they say he should have the support of a gunboat stationed at the mouth of the river.

The Russians here have been somewhat cheered by a report brought in by an officer just arrived, who was in the battle at Kinchow, that after the first day's fighting the Japanese asked for a twelve day truce. Outside of the Japanese, no one else is to be causing great disturbance among the Japanese.

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Fight Pending on Isthmus.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4, 3:27 p.m.—The general public at the Russian capital is imbued with the belief that important military developments are impending at Liao-Yang, and that a general engagement between Gen. Kuroki's and Gen. Kuropatkin's armies is imminent. Although the authorities are doing nothing to discourage the idea, the best-informed circles at the war office do not.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST RUSSIANS.

NAGASAKI, Japan, June 4, 3 p.m.—Wounded Japanese who have arrived here from the Liao-Tung peninsula attribute the heavy casualties at Nan-Shan Hill to the Russians' alleged misuse of the white flag.

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CAREER OF FIELD MARSHAL.

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In the year 1890 he was sent as special ambassador to Russia and France in the negotiation of a military understanding with those two powers. Seven years later he was placed in command of an army that was about to meet against Korea to avenge an insult to the Japanese flag, but the affair was amicably settled. In the same year he showed great ability in the repression of the Satsuma rebellion.

He is a strict disciplinarian and was one of those who were instrumental in abolishing the general custom among the Samurai of wearing swords, since 1876, have been reserved for officers in the military service.

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DEATH IN COLLISION

TRAINS MEET ON SAME TRACK IN KANSAS.

One Killed and Nineteen Injured—Engines and Cars Demolished—Roadbed Torn Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—By the head-on collision of two Missouri Pacific passenger trains near Mastin, twenty miles south of Kansas City, one person has been killed and nineteen have been injured, most of the latter being passengers. The trains were No. 1, the Colorado flyer, west-bound, and No. 36, a Heisington, Kan., accommodation train, eastbound.

The dead: August Bloom, Clear Lake, S. D.; stealing a ride on the blind baggage.

The injured: C. A. Slocum, engineer of the flyer, leg broken.

E. W. Whaley, fireman on the flyer, head cut, badly bruised.

E. W. Ford, porter, head bruised.

James Purnas, fireman on train 36, knee smashed.

John G. Robinson, 1917 St. Paul street, Baltimore, right leg wrenched.

James Purnas, conductor on train 36, badly bruised.

D. A. Elwell, Ossawatimie, Kan., engineer on train 36, condition serious, probably injured internally.

M. J. Blasbaig, Kansas City, head cut, badly bruised.

W. J. Forne, Ossawatimie, Kan., head severely cut.

L. G. Slick, Kansas City, leg sprained.

Henry Casselbuna, New York city, nose broken.

Dala Lucas, mail clerk on flyer; body bruised.

Frank Lunk, Kansas City; shoulder bruised.

Irene Palmer, Los Angeles; head cut, body bruised.

Louise Palmer, Kansas City; head bruised.

W. J. McAuliffe, Pueblo, Col.; head bruised.

Wm. Nichols, Fort Douglas, Utah; right side hurt.

Mary Kittler, Portland, Ore.; knee bruised.

Miss Pecten, Boston; left knee bruised.

Both trains were behind their schedule and were trying to make time. No. 36 had orders to take a siding at Mastin, but had not reached that station and was met on a culvert a mile beyond Mastin by the flyer. Both engines were demolished. The day coach on the accommodation train was telescoped, as was the mail car on the flyer. All the cars of both trains were thrown from the track and the track and roadbed completely wrecked.

A relief train was sent from Kansas City with a dozen physicians. Some of the injured were taken to the hospital at Mastin, and others were brought to Kansas City. The injured are suffering from bruises and fractures received in the shock of the collision and the overthrow of the coaches.

MUST AWAIT CONFIRMATION.

Recently Promoted Officers Cannot Receive Increased Pay Now.

The War Department is informed that the controller of the treasury has decided that those officers on the retired list who have been advanced one grade in the present recess of Congress because of the interval which must elapse between the departure of the Russians and the entrance of the Japanese troops into Niuchwang.

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